

Community Working Group Meeting #2

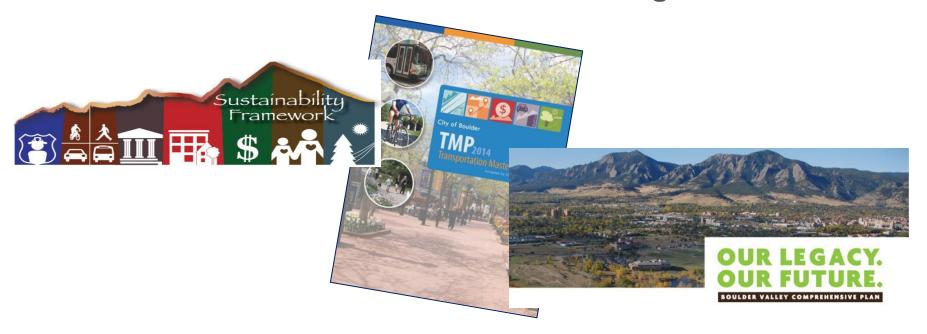


Meeting Agenda

- Welcome; Purpose & Goals Discussion
- Complete Corridor Elements & State of the Practice
 - Motor Vehicles & Freight
 - Bicycle, Pedestrian, & Streetscape
 - Transit & Transportation Demand Management
- Working Groups Corridor Design and Management Elements
- Corridor Elements Screening Approach
- Meeting Recap and Next Steps

Revised Purpose & Goals

- Reformatted Purpose & Need Statements:
 - Plan Purpose
 - Goals
 - Objectives
 - » Related needs described in greater detail



Example

- Goal 1. Provide Complete Streets in the East Arapahoe corridor that offer people a variety of safe and reliable travel choices.
 - Objective 1.b. Improve the ease of access and comfort for people walking in the East Arapahoe corridor.
 - Insufficient Crosswalk Spacing
 - Gaps in the Sidewalk & Multi-Use Path Network
 - Proximity of Vehicles to Pedestrians
 - Lack of a "Sense of Place"

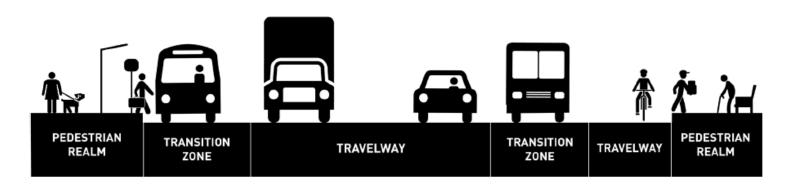




Project Schedule

Si	May 2016	June 2016	August 2016	Oct - Nov 2016	Dec - Jan 2016/17	February 2017	April - May 2017
Milestones	Purpose & Need	Long List of Corridor Elements	Narrowed List of Corridor Elements	Identify & Compare Alternatives	Preferred Alternative	Action Items	Plan Review & Approval
CWG Topics	• Confirm Purpose & Need for the plan	 Identify long list of corridor elements Confirm fatal flaw criteria Corridor tour Complete Streets State of the Practice briefing 	 Review fatal flaw analysis Identify narrowed list of elements Confirm alternative evaluation criteria 	 Identify corridor design and management alternatives Review evaluation results Begin identification of preferred corridor design 	 Preferred alternative refinement by corridor segment 	• Plan phasing & imple- mentation	• Meeting #7 as needed

Right of Way Zones



PEDESTRIAN REALM

Comprised of a frontage, pedestrian mobility, and furniture zone between the property line and the transition or travelway zones. This spaces includes the sidewalk, planting areas, bus shelters, sidewalk cafes, and bike racks.

TRAVELWAY

Most often used for mobility purposes. Lanes can serve all modes (general purpose) or be dedicated to serve specific modes, such as a bus or bike lane.

TRANSITION ZONE

An essential zone for people and goods, providing separation between moving vehicles in the travelway and people in the pedestrian zone. This zone can contain multiple uses along a street - including commercial deliveries, parklets, on-street parking, and taxi zones. It can be used for mobility at specific times of the day and for other things at other times.

What is the ROW for?











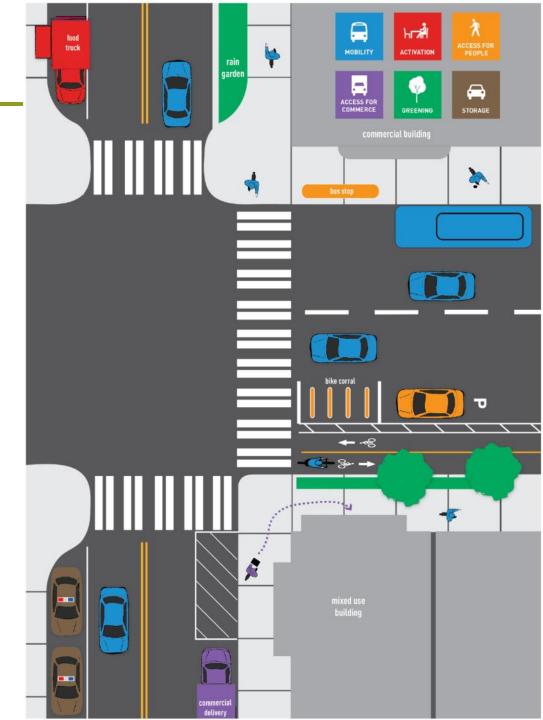




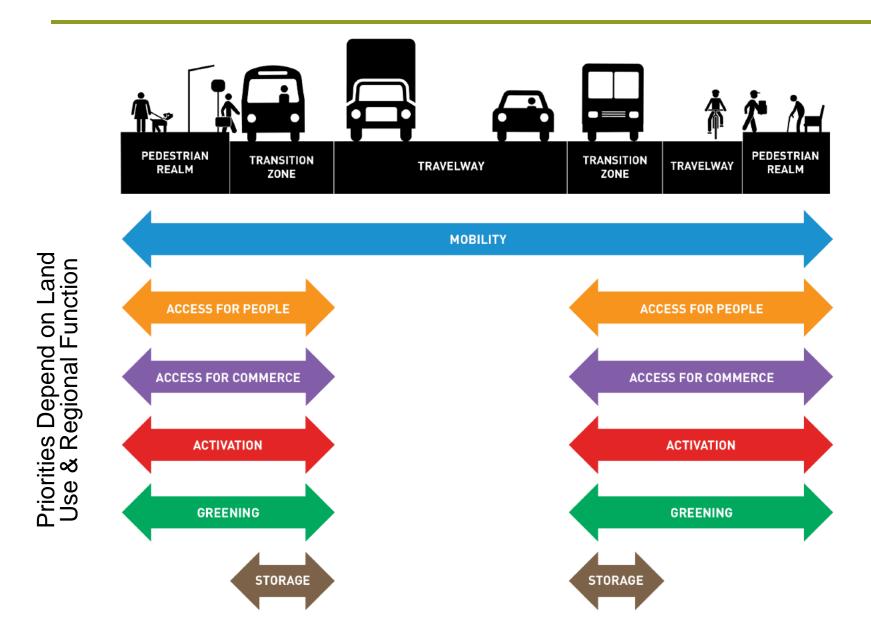


MOBILITY

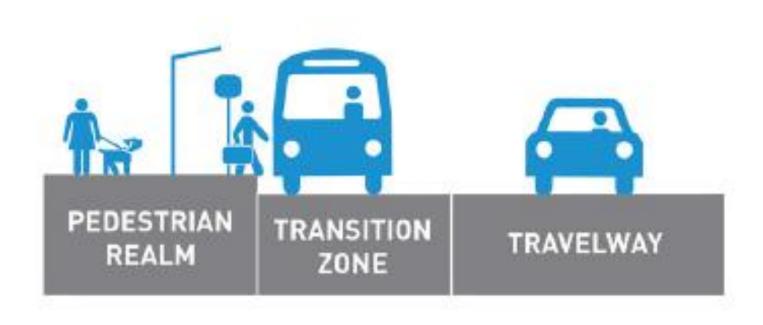
STORAGE



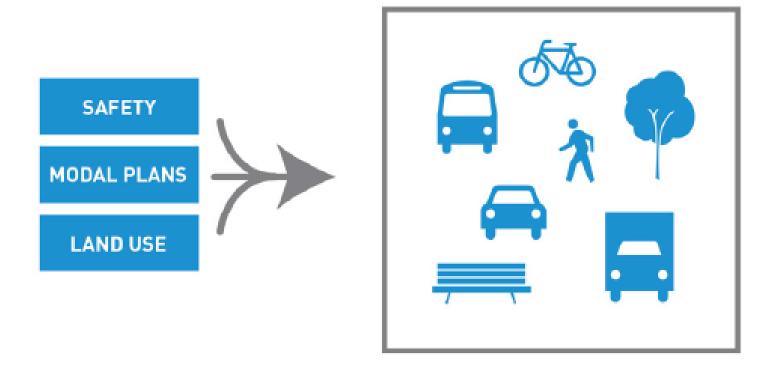
How Do We Use the Zones?



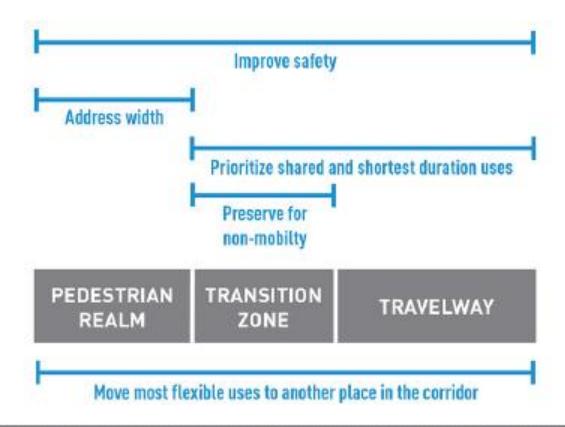
Consider the Needs of the 3 Zones



Establish the Priorities in Each Zone



Integrate the Priorities



Create Multifunctional Streets and Corridors





VEHICLES AND FREIGHT

Design must accommodate:



- Automobiles
- Motorcycles
- Trucks
- Other ServiceVehicles
- Police
- Fire
- Ambulance
- Safety for all





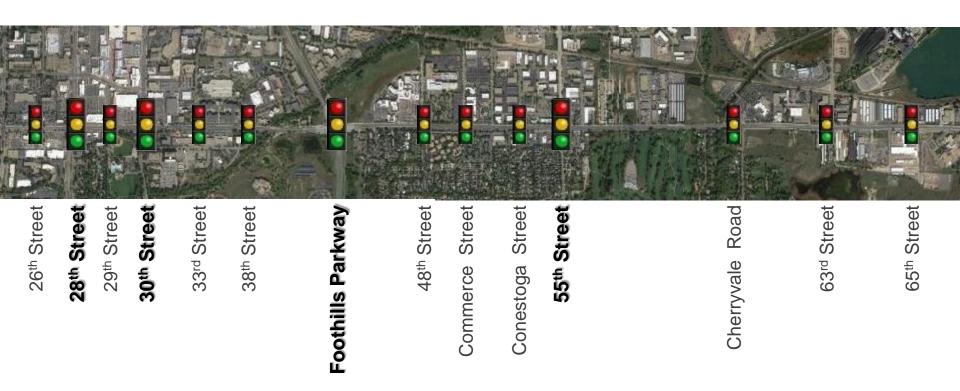


Distinct character differences

East Arapahoe Existing Conditions

Existing Conditions

- 14 Signalized Intersections
- The 4 largest tend to control traffic flow (28th, 30th, Foothills, 55th)
- Daily traffic: 25,000 to 35,000+ vehicles per day depending on location



Existing Conditions

Roadway cross-section varies significantly

Folsom to 28th: 5 through lanes

- 28th to 55th: 6 through lanes

55th to 63rd: 5 through lanes

63rd to 65th: 2 through lanes plus bus lanes

65th to 75th: 2 through lanes

Many improvements have been made to date

Bus queue jump lane at 28th St.



Additional eastbound through lane and multiuse paths at 28th Street and 30th Street

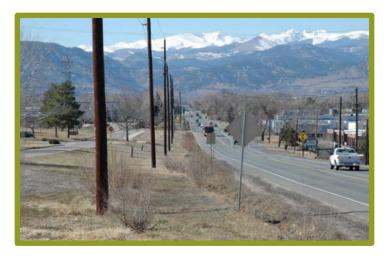


Intersection reconstruction with additional turn lanes and bus queue jump lanes at Foothills



Center turn lane, bus lanes, bike lanes, and multiuse paths east of 63rd Street







- Access Control primarily with center medians to date
- Transit Vehicle Priority at signalized intersections





- Detailed Analysis
- Using all models and tools available

- Continue on-going detailed safety monitoring and crash mitigation
- Safety is a cornerstone of any corridor enhancement

Figure 3-37 Crashes at Intersections by Type, 2012-2014 (Map)

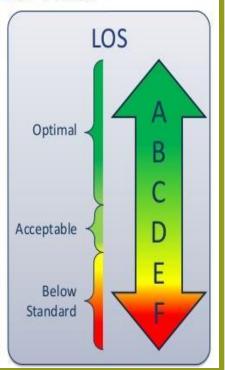


- Highway Capacity Software
- Synchro Model

- Level-of-Service
- Delay
- Vehicle Queuing

What is Level of Service?

- Level of Service (LOS)
 - A standard measurement, based on vehicle delay and speed, which reflects the relative ease of traffic flow on a scale of A to F
- LOS "A": free-flow traffic
- LOS "F": highly congested traffic conditions

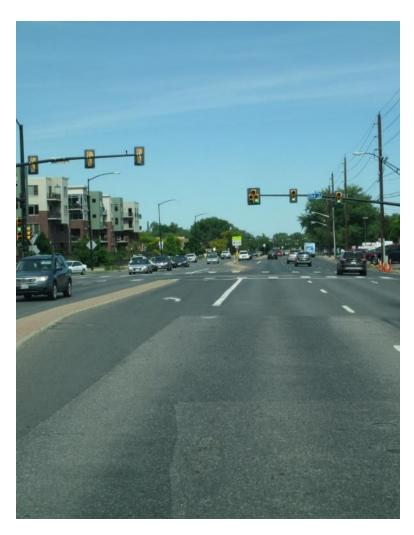


- Simtraffic Model (macroscopic)
 - Traffic Simulations
 - Watch vehicles move and interact
- VISSIM Model (microscopic)
 - Very detailed, data intensive

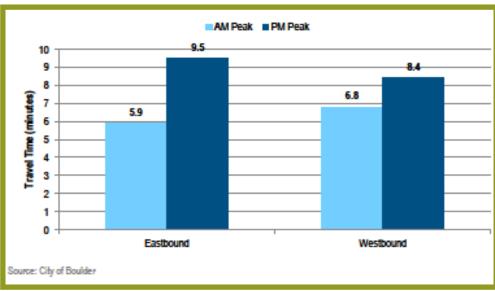




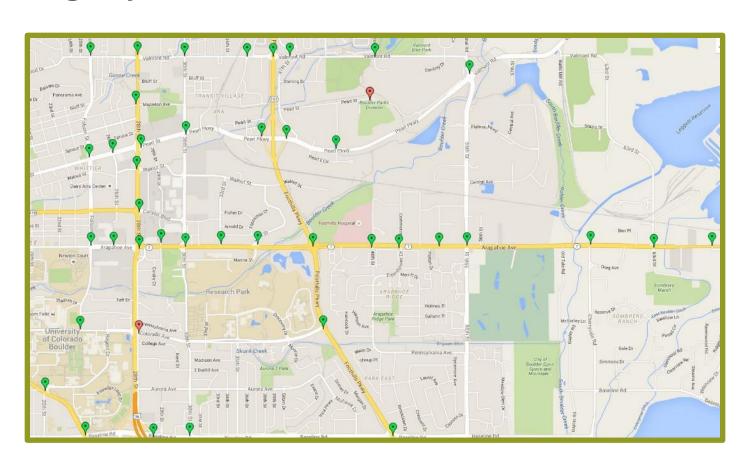
Continue monitoring corridor travel time





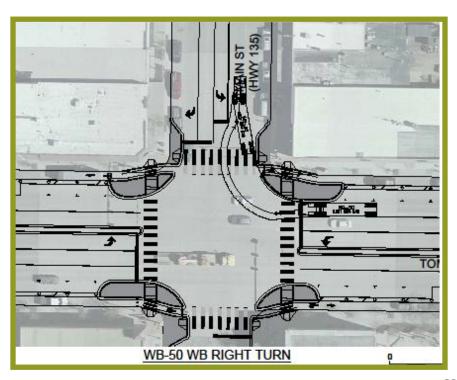


Explore Travel Time, Traffic Routing and "Cut-through" using Acyclica Readers





- AccommodatingEmergency Access
- Accommodating Freight Access





Predicting the Future

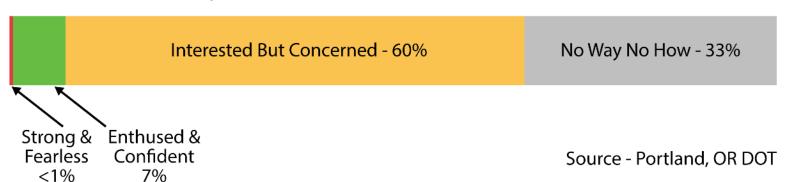
- DRCOG 2040Regional TravelModel
- CDOT 20-year traffic growth rates
- Local traffic growth rates and historic trends
- Off-model sensitivity tools



PEDESTRIANS, BICYCLING, AND STREETSCAPE

Towards Whom Do We Design?

Four Types of Cyclists By Proportion of Population



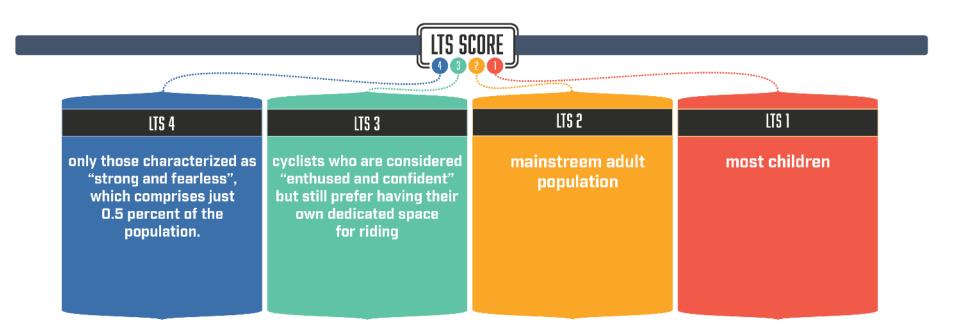
Towards Whom Do We Design?

Туре	Description	City of Portland	Rest of region	All	Geller's estimate for City
Strong & Fearless	Very comfortable without bike lanes	6%	2%	4%	<1%
Enthused & Confident	Very comfortable with bike lanes	9%	9%	9%	7%
Interested but Concerned	Not very comfortable, interested in biking more Not very comfortable, currently cycling for transportation but not interested in biking more	60%	53%	56%	60%
No Way No How	Physically unable Very uncomfortable on paths Not very comfortable, not interested, not currently cycling for transportation	25%	37%	31%	33%
n (weighted)		436	479	915	

Note: Weighted data, may not total 100% due to rounding.

What Do We Measure?

Comfort, as indicated by "Level of Traffic Stress" or LTS



High-Stress versus Low-Stress

For bicyclists

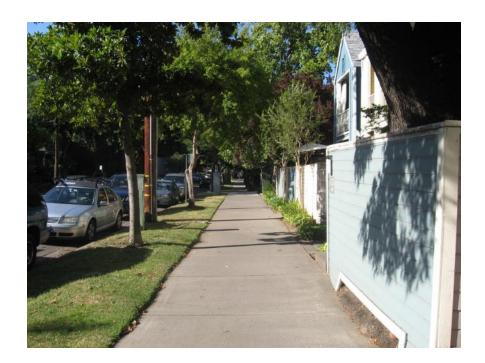




High-Stress versus Low-Stress

For pedestrians

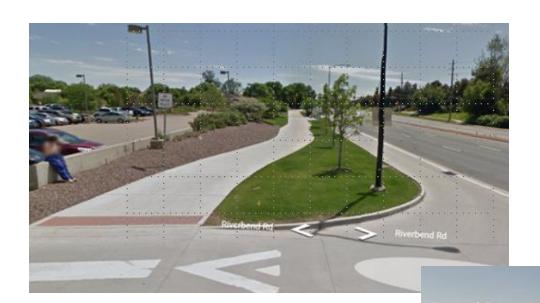




Existing Conditions for Pedestrians

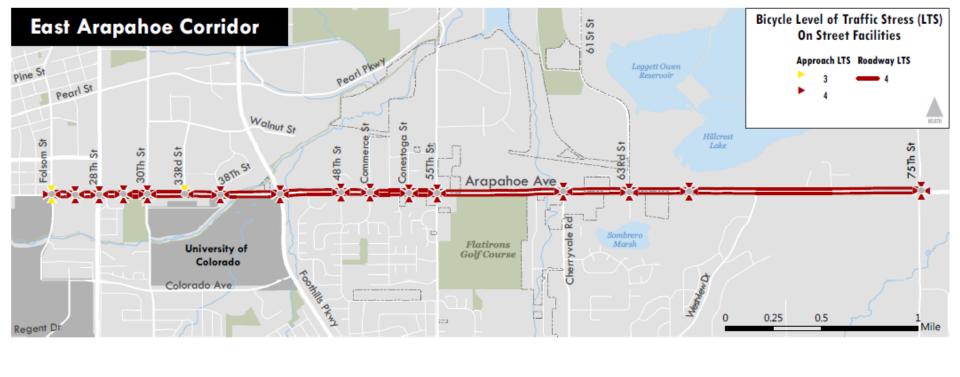


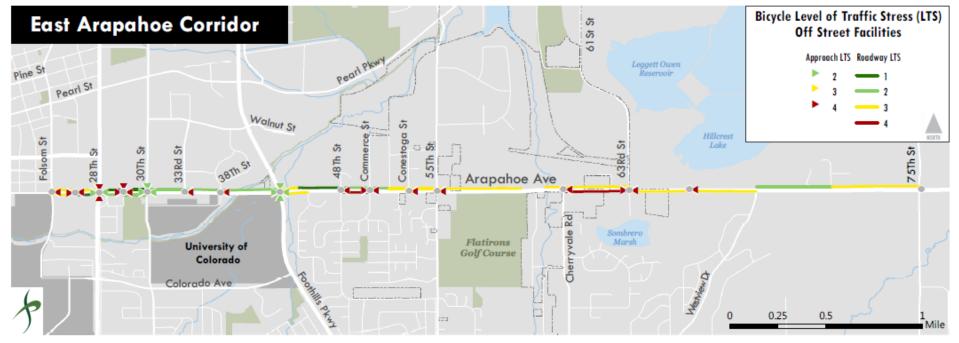
Existing Conditions for Bicyclists (Off-Street)

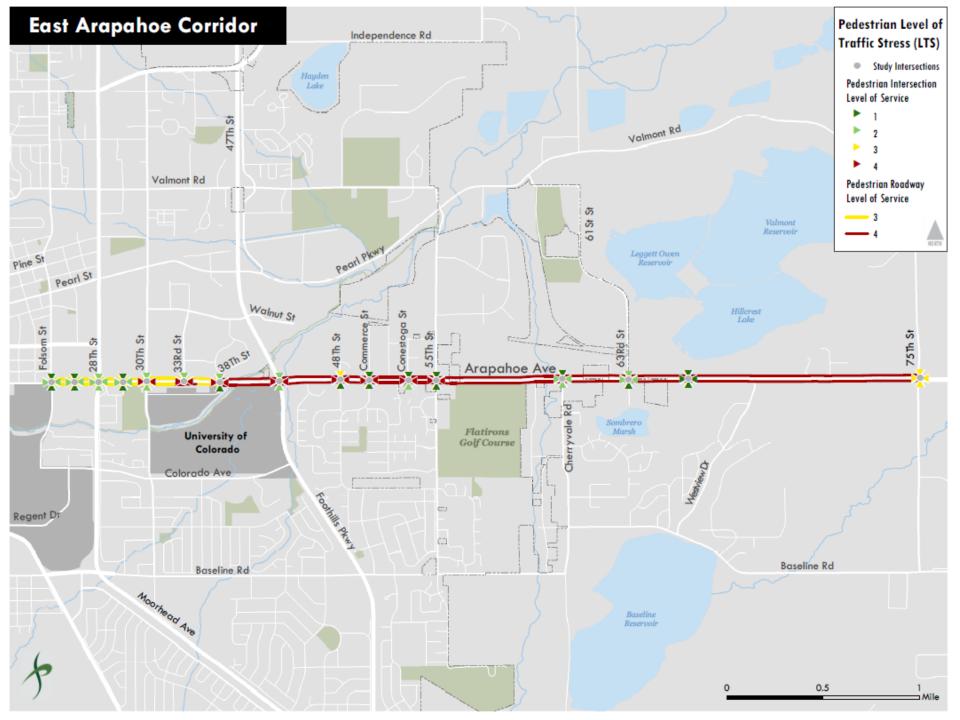


Existing Conditions for Bicyclists (On-Street)









Best Practices for Bicyclists





Best Practices for Pedestrians



Potential Design Elements for Bicyclists









Potential Design Elements for Pedestrians





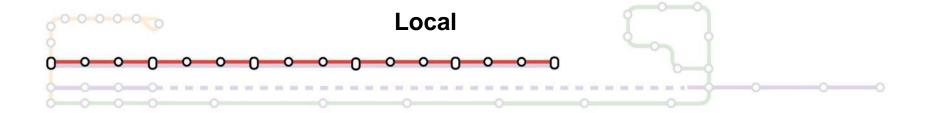


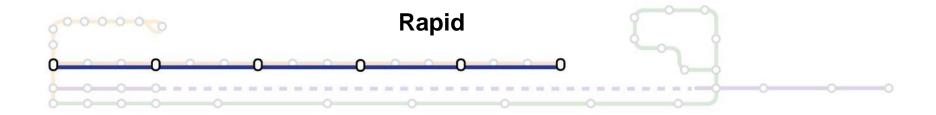


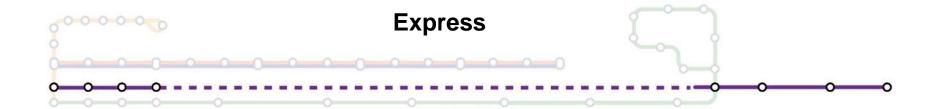


TRANSIT CORRIDOR PLANNING AND DESIGN ELEMENTS

Corridor Transit







What is a "Mode"?

- More than the vehicle...
 - Right-of-Way Design/Management
 - Service Characteristics (Frequency, Span of Service, Reliability, etc)
 - Vehicles and Infrastructure



frequency

where to viva, when to viva.

one fare, two services

when to viva: service timings

viva is so frequent, it doesn't need a schedule, viva is simply ready when you are, operating 18 hours a day, 7 days a week.

when viva runs: weekdays: 5:00 am to midnight peak hours: 6:30 am to 9:00 am | 4:00 pm to 6:30 pm saturdays: 6:00 am to midnight | sundays: 8:00 am to midnight

Transit Modes







Local Bus

Regional Bus

Streetcar



Rapid Bus (BRT Lite)



Bus Rapid Transit (BRT Full)



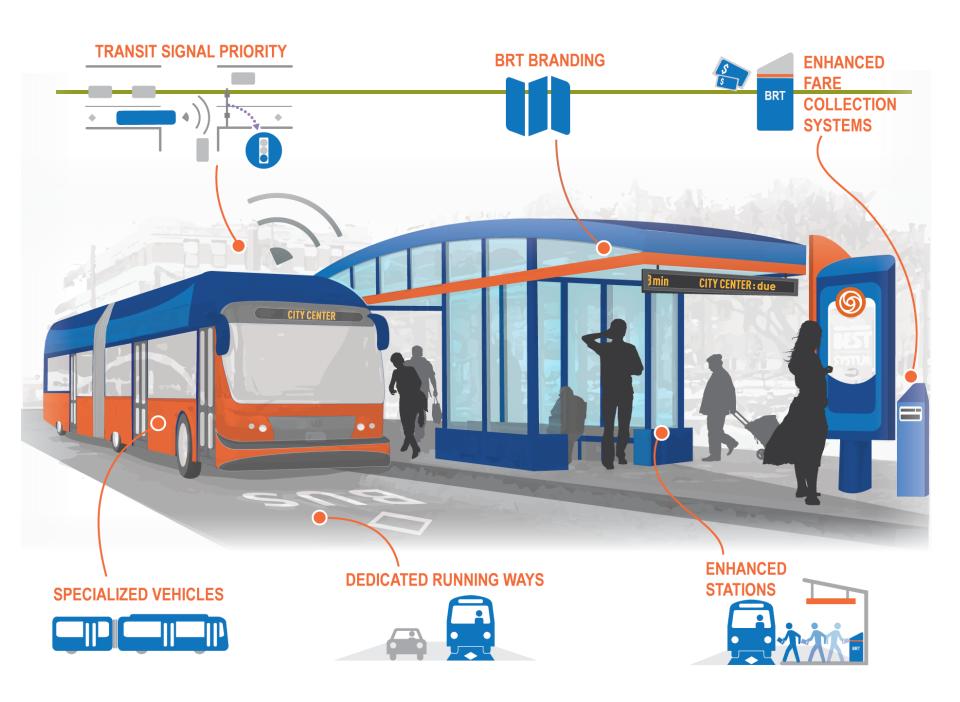
Light Rail

Framework for Evaluating Transit Investments





CORRIDOR TRANSIT ELEMENTS – BEST PRACTICES



TRANSIT WAY

- Fully exclusive, shared, or hybrid
- Treatments can be peak-only or permanent





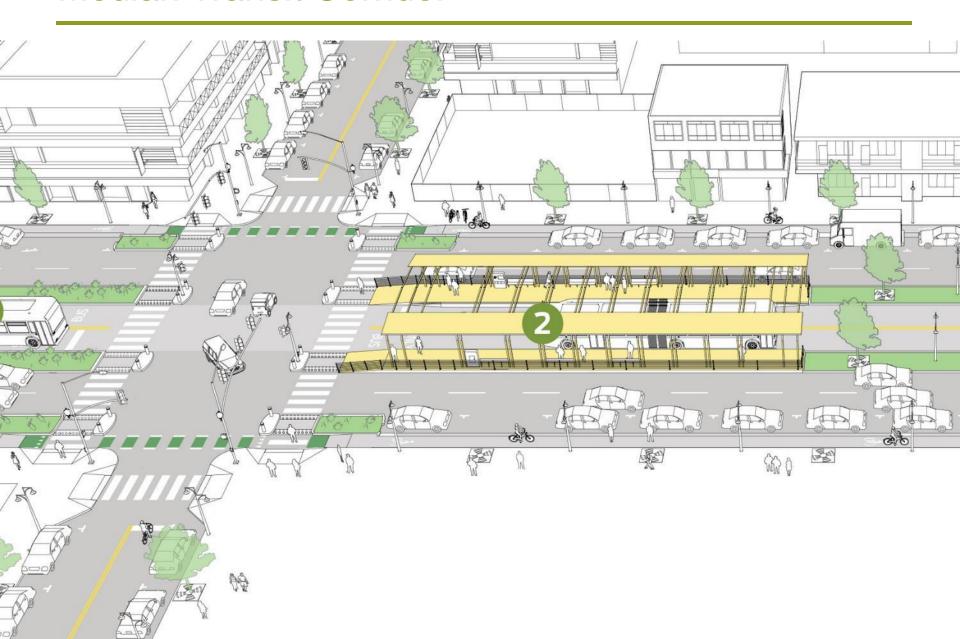




brid Managed

Exclusive

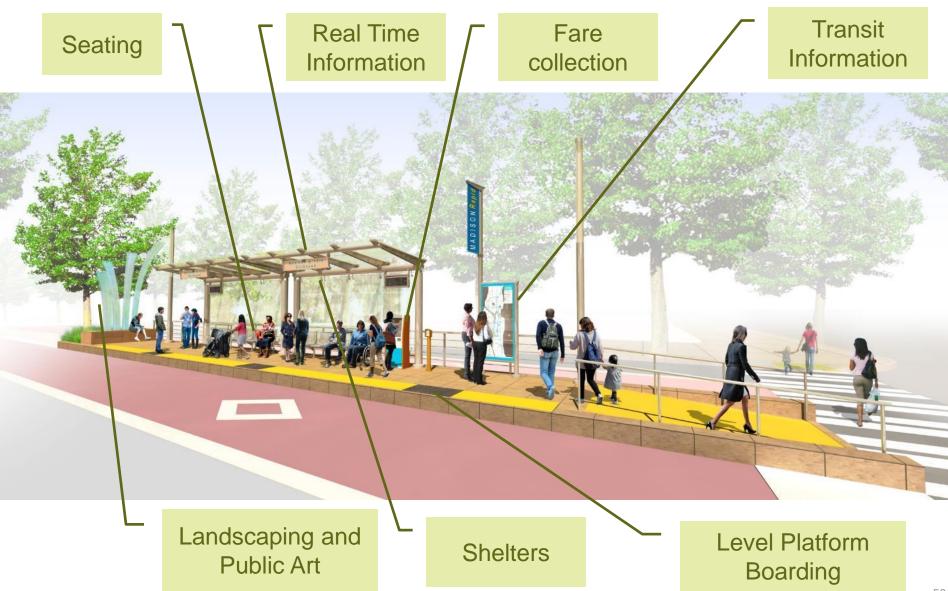
Median Transit Corridor



Transit Boulevard



Elements of a Full-Featured Station



BRANDING







Line











Network

ACCESS & INTEGRATED MOBILITY



Bikes on Board

- Front loading often disallowed due to dwell time impacts
- Some systems allow bikes on board





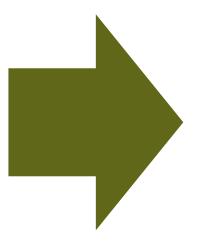


Shared Use Mobility



TRANSPORTATION DEMAND MANGEMENT

Strategies that reduce demand for drive alone trips or shift trips to different times of day











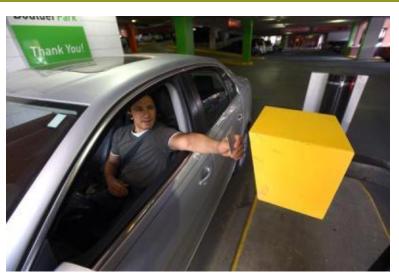
MANAGED PARKING



Get the Price Right



Storage for All Modes



New Development Process



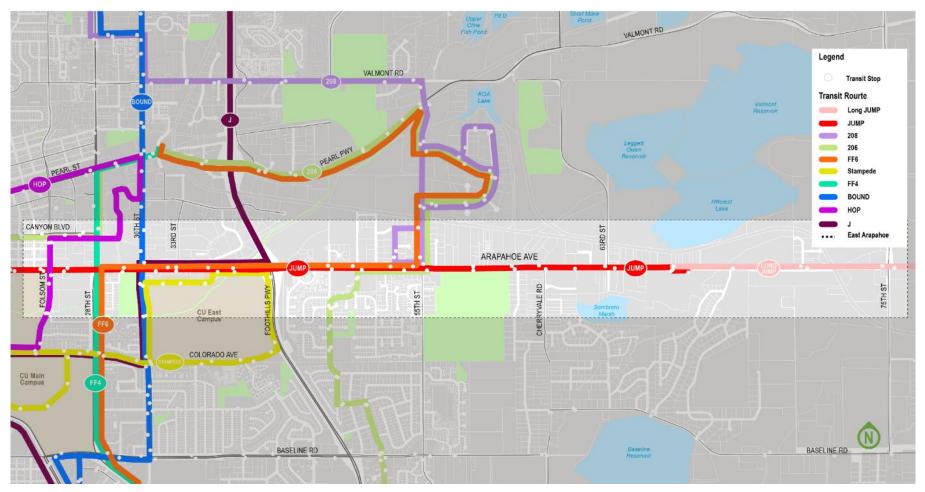
Information & Wayfinding



East Arapahoe Existing Conditions

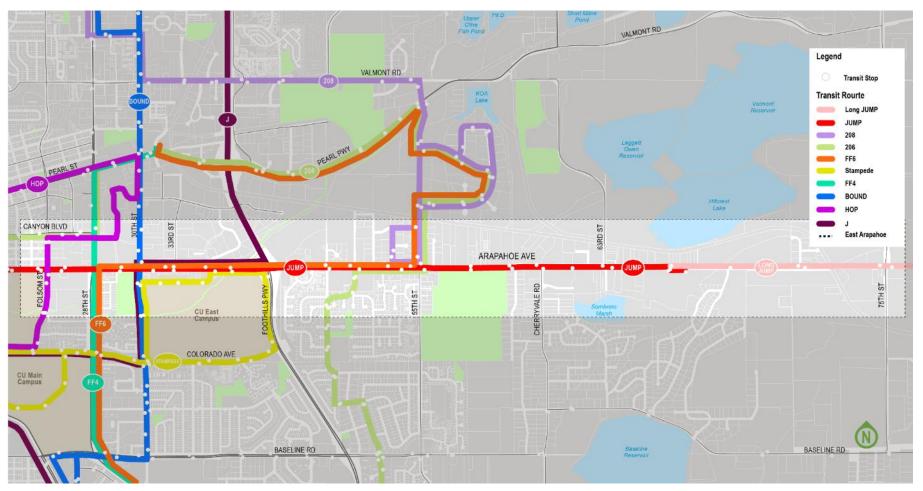
High Quality Transit along Corridor

- JUMP provides frequent service with a long span in Boulder
 - Every 15 min weekdays (10 min during CU session)
 - 5 AM midnight

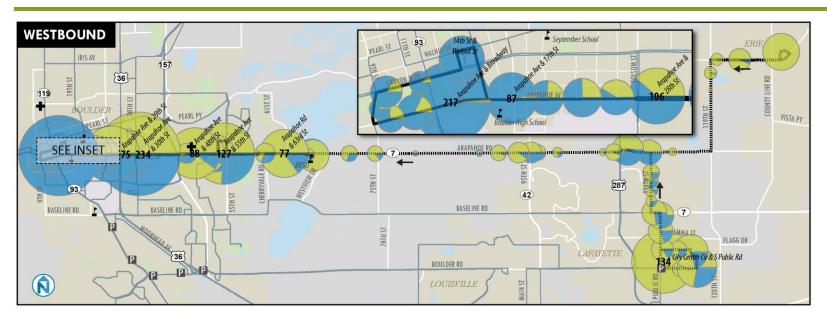


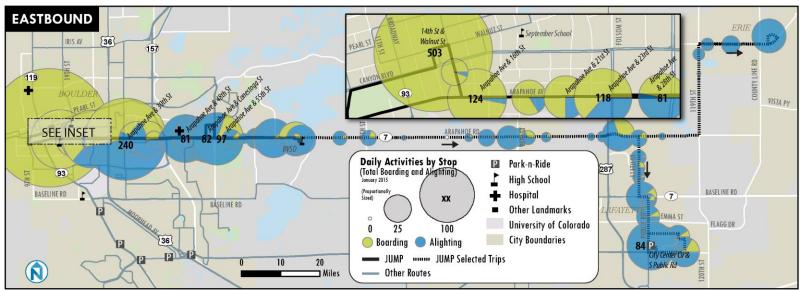
Quality of Transit Connections is More Limited

- North-south frequent transit grid breaks down east of 30th
- Regional service is limited outside of peak commute hours



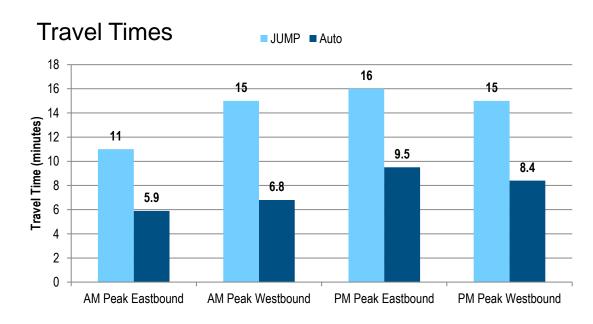
Transit Use In the Corridor



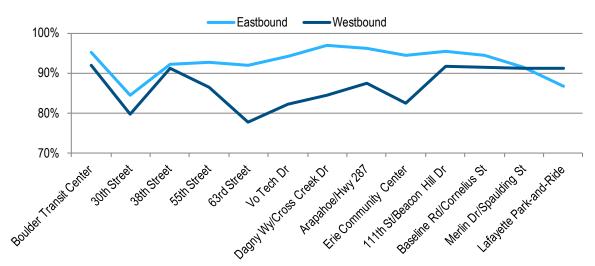


JUMP vs Auto Travel Times, Folsom – 65th

- Takes about twice as long as driving
- Runs mostly on schedule, but less reliable westbound in the afternoon

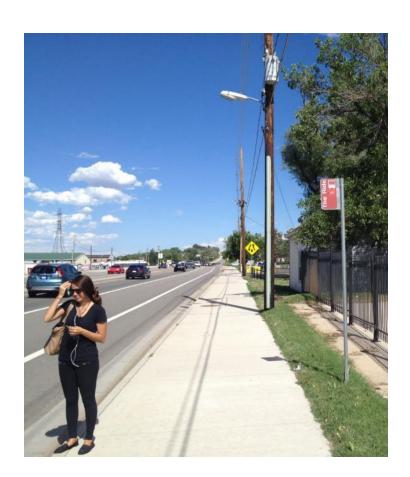


On-Time Performance



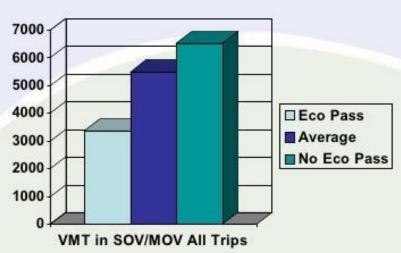
Level and Condition of Stop Infrastructure

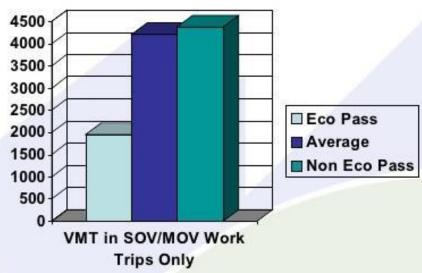
- Completeness and condition (quality) decline east of 29th Street
- > 75% of JUMP stops in Boulder have a concrete bus pad (not always accessible)
- Less than half of stops include a bench or other seating, and 26% contain a shelter



Transportation Demand Management

- 25% of employees have access to EcoPasses
- Bike sharing stations limited on east end of the corridor
- Boulder residents with an Eco Pass drive about 2,600 miles less per year than residents without and Eco Pass.





Boulder employees with an Eco Pass drive about 2,300 miles less per year than employees without an Eco Pass.



SCREENING CRITERIA

Draft Screening Criteria

Supportiveness of project purpose and goals

 Does the design or management element create an outcome counter to the stated project purpose and goals.

Design feasibility

- Is there any element of the design that is not technically feasible or has significant adverse environmental impacts?
- Are national or international peer comparables are available?

Cost relative to user benefit

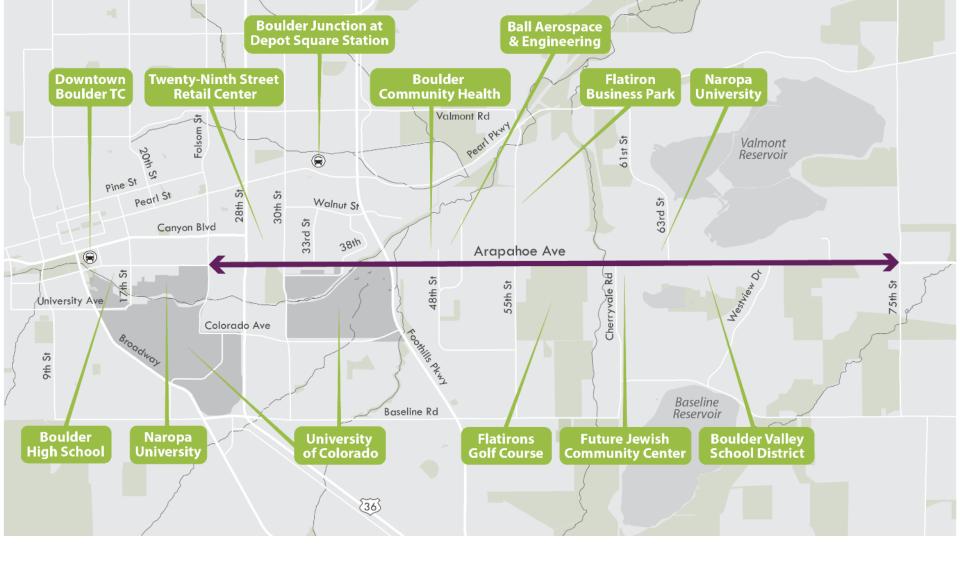
- Does the cost per user added to the system or user benefit (ie. safety improvement, cycling comfort, travel time reliability) align with comparable projects that are built and operational?
- Are national or international peer comparables are available?

Safety

 Does the element improve or maintain safety for all corridor users including people on bikes and people walking?

Thank You!





East Arapahoe Corridor

Folsom Street – 75th Street

EXTRA SLIDES



East Arapahoe Potential Design Solutions

(Presented at the Fall 2015 Open House)

- Three general purpose travel lanes per direction
- Two general purpose travel lanes with one lane repurposed for BAT lane (right turns allowed)
- Two general purpose travel lanes per direction with one lane repurposed for a dedicated transit lane
- Three general purpose travel lanes per direction with an additional transit lane

(Additional options based on input heard at open

house, and outreach)

HOV lanes (such as Santa Fe in SW Denver)

Managed lanes / Express lanes (such as US 36 or I 25)





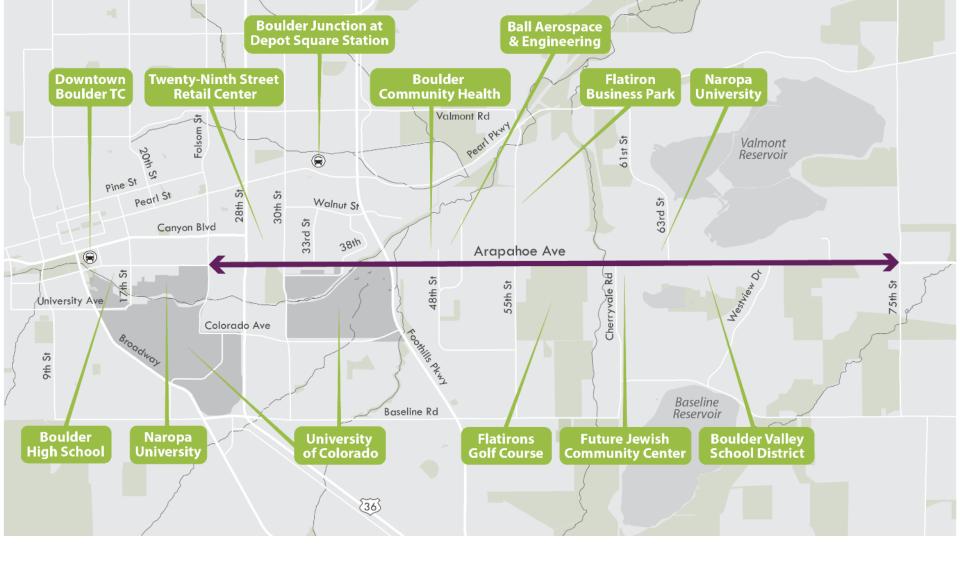
(Additional options based on input heard at open house, and outreach)

- Add general purpose travel lanes at the east end of the corridor
- Reversible general purpose travel lanes
- Grade separated interchange at Foothills / Arapahoe

(Additional options based on input heard at open house, and outreach)

- Lower speed limits (45 in much of corridor today)
- Better signal timing
- Transit vehicle signal priority
- Traffic circles or roundabouts
- Access control
- Emergency Access

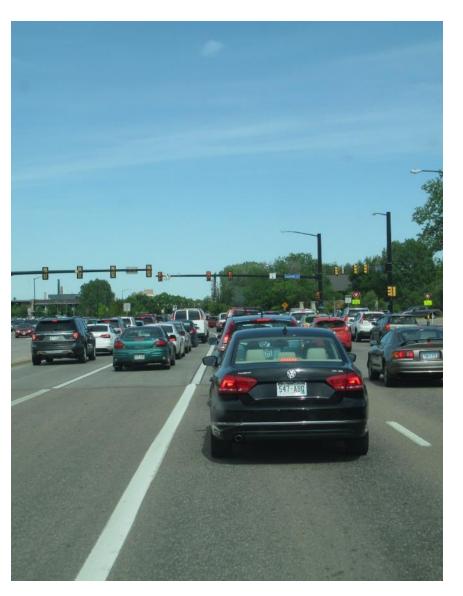




East Arapahoe Corridor

Folsom Street – 75th Street

Evaluating Existing and Projected Conditions



Sensitivity testing of key variables

- Lane utilization factors
- Saturation flow rates
- Peak hour factors
- Traffic signal progression